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Welyano

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Welyano *Веліано / велјано*	
Type	Polyfunclang
Alignment	nominative-accustive
Head direction	initial
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	5
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**
Meta-information	
Progress	96%

Statistics	
Nouns	100%
Verbs	98%
Adjectives	100%
Syntax	100%

Words	1100 of 8000
Creator	Alatas

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Language goals

Language is designed for different purposes. But the most important thing is communication

between people. This means that you can easily communicate in the language

Phonology

Consonants

The Welyano language does not have dental sounds. They are either labial or alveolar

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal
Nasal	m	n			ɲ			
Plosive	p b					k g		
Fricative	ɸ β $β^w$	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ		x	χ ʁ	
Affricate		ts dz						
Approximant		ɹ			j	ʍ w		
Trill		r					ʀ	
Flap or tap							ɾ	
Lateral fric.								
Lateral app.		l						
Lateral flap								

Vowels.

	Front	Near-front	Central	Near-back	Back
High	i		ɨ ʉ		u
Near-high					ʊ
High-mid	e		ɵ		o
Mid			ə		
Low-mid	ɛ œ				
Near-low	æ		ɐ		

Low	a				

Phonotactics

Valencian has no dental sounds; they are either alveolar (t, d, z ...) or bilabial (ɸ, β, ʍ)

The types of syllables can be any, but most often: CVC, CV, VC, CCV.

The stressed syllable is most often CVC (where the first or last vowel is most often the letter j), and at the end of words it is most often CV

Writing System

Attention!!! In some sources, the old script of the language is often present. Its difference from the modern one is that it uses the Latin alphabet and has diacritics in the form of dots. Be careful, as the modern script does not use dots on top of letters or Latin.

The modern alphabet of the language:

Letter name	Aj	Баj	Вaj	В̆aj	Гaj	Дaj	Зaj	Иj	Јод	Кaj	Лaj	Мej
Letter	А	Б	В	В̆	Г	Д	З	И	Ј	К	Л	М
Sound	a / ə / ɐ	b	β	w	g	d	z	i	j	k	l	m
Letter name	Нej	Оj	Пej	Раj	Р̆ajф	Сej	Тej	Ўaj	Уj	Фaj	Хaj	Х̆aj
Letter	Н	О	П	Р	Р̆	С	Т	Ў	У	Ф	Х	Х̆
Sound	n	o / ə / ɐ	p	r	ɹ / ʁ / ʀ / ˞ɐ̆	s	t	β^{w}	u	ɸ	x	ʍ
Letter name	Цaj	Чej	Шej	Щaj	Ыj	лā̆нде	Еj		Н̆aj	Өj	haj	Жaj
Letter	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ы	І	Е		Н̆	Ө	h	ж
Sound	t͡s	t͡ʃ	ʃ	ɕ	ɨ	ʲ / ː / ʲj	ɛ / e		ɲ	œ	h	ʒ

The letters "а", "о", "е", "и" and "у" may not be pronounced as clearly in an unstressed position:

The letters "ы", "е" are pronounced as ə in an unstressed position. The letters "а", "о" are pronounced as ɐ or ə in an unstressed position. The letters "у" and "и" can be pronounced as ʉ in an unstressed position

Reading the letter "p̆"

Letter location	Reading (translate in IPA)	Exemples
If the letter "к", "г", "h", "й" or "х" is placed behind or in front of the letter	ɹ	Вејл-барᵕкајво [βɛjlbaɹkajβə] (Hello)
Always, if the letter is not preceded or followed by the letters "к", "г", "h", "й" or "х", and if the letter is not at the end of the word	ʁ / ʁ	Арᵕм [aʁm] / [aʁm] (arm)
At the end of words, after the vowels	ˑɐ̯	Карᵕ[kaːɐ̯] (car)

Reading the letter "i"

Letter location	What does	examples
after consonants	softens the previous consonant	Јо**лі** [joɬʲ] (grass)
after the vowel	Lengthens the previous vowel	Л**оі** [l**oː**] (The article of the highest masculine gender)
after consonants and before soft vowels (ЈИВ)	It softens the previous consonant and is read as "j"	бул**іõ**но [buɬ**ʲj**œnə] (Broth)

!!!The letter "i" is read only in one rule; in all other cases, it is never read.

Diacritical marks

symbol	The name of the sign in Welyano	Name of the diacritic mark in Welyan	Transcription on IPA
ã	Јўмўщакă aj	Јўмўщакă лі'вйкрój вокалй (ЈИВ)	ʲæ
õ	Јўмўщакă oj	Јўмўщакă лі'вйкрój вокалй (ЈИВ)	ʲœ
ỹ	Јўмўщакă yj	Јўмўщакă лі'вйкрój вокалй (ЈИВ)	ʲʉ
ẽ	Јўмўщакă ej	Јўмўщакă лі'вйкрój вокалй (ЈИВ)	ʲe
ĩ	Јўмўщакă иj	Јўмўщакă лі'вйкрój вокалй (ЈИВ)	ʲi
ы	Јўмўщакă ыj	Јўмўщакă лі'вйкрój вокалй (ЈИВ)	ʲɨ

ă	B̆окала᷆aj	B̆окала᷆илі’вйкро́j вокалй (ВЙВ)	ă^{w}a
ŏ	B̆окала᷆oj	B̆окала᷆илі’вйкро́j вокалй᷆ (ВЙВ)	ŏ^{w}o
ў	B̆окала᷆yj	B̆окала᷆илі’вйкро́j вокалй᷆ (ВЙВ)	wu
ĕ	B̆окала᷆ej	B̆окала᷆илі’вйкро́j вокалй᷆ (ВЙВ)	ĕ^{w}ɛ
й	B̆окала᷆иj	B̆окала᷆илі’вйкро́j вокалй᷆ (ВЙВ)	ĭ^{w}i
ы	B̆окала᷆ыj	B̆окала᷆илі’вйкро́j вокалй᷆ (ВЙВ)	ɨ̆^{w}ɨ

1) Very important: welyano diacritical marks (ВЙВ) and (ЈИВ) are only placed above vowel letters!!! The letters ř, v̆, x̆, and ñ do not belong to either ВЙВ or ЈИВ!!!

2) The accent mark is required when the stress in a word falls on the penultimate syllable

3) Although vowels in unstressed positions are not as distinct, vowels with diacritical marks (ЈИВ or ВЙВ) are distinct.

The Welyano language is not famous for its large number of letter combinations, as its writing system is very simplified:

Letter combinations

Letter combinations	The transcript
rh	ɦ

Grammar

Parts of speech"

Part of speech	What does it mean	nominal / non-nominal	independent / functional	Required grammatical categories	Additional (optional) grammatical categories	Which question is being answered?
Verb	it denotes the state or action of a person, object, or phenomenon.	nominal	independent	Face, time, aspect	Number, gender, The person inversion of verbs	Ejcŏ? / ejcй? (What is it doing?)
	designates a					Ejc? / Ejco? / Ejcй? /

Noun name	person, object, or phenomenon.	nominal	independent	Gender, case, number	The article, Case mixing	Ejcoi? / Ejcoij? (Who? What?)
Adjective name	it denotes a non-procedural feature of a person, object, or phenomenon	nominal	independent		Time, person, gender, number	Ejcă? / Ejc? (Which?)
Naming	Indicates a different name that describes the item	nominal	independent	Gender, case, number	Article, case confusion	фөрдejc? / Фөрдejco? / Ejcй? / Ejcoi? / Ejcoij?
Pronoun	it indicates persons (objects, phenomena), their features, and their quantity (order), but does not name them.	nominal	independent	Gender, number, case, communication register	case confusion	
Adverb	bezeichnet ein Zeichen einer Person (Objekt, Phänomen), ein Zeichen einer Aktion (Zustand), ein Zeichen eines Merkmals	non-nominal	independent		person	Ejcет?
Participle	a verbal part of speech that denotes a procedural feature of a person (object, phenomenon) by action	non-nominal	independent	Gender, number, case, Face, time, aspect	case confusion	

	(state).

Required grammatical categories — It must be followed, otherwise it will be a grammatical error

Additional (optional) grammatical categories — It may not be followed and will not be a grammatical error. These rules are given for clarification

Nouns

Genus of nouns and articles in the Welyano language in the plural and singular numbers

Gender	Definition of gender	noun endings	Postfixes of plural nouns	Replacing vowels in the root of plural nouns	An example in the singular	Example in the plural
Middle	abstract objects	е / нулевое	н	а → е, о → у, у → й е → õ ы → йi	Печыне (Case)	Печйіме (Cases)
Masculine	inanimate objects	о / нулевое	т	а → е у → й е → й о → у	Дјомо (House)	Дјумот (Houses)
Feminine	inanimate objects	а / й	зс	а → е у → й е → й	Куллй (pen)	Кйллйзс (pens)
Higher Masculine	animate, spiritual, and religious objects	а	н	а → е, о → у, у → й е → õ	Јунда (Dog)	Јйндан (dogs)
Higher Feminine	animate, spiritual, and religious objects	о	н	а → е, о → у, у → й, е → õ	Кајто (cat)	Кејтон (cats)

The ending "ва" (For the feminine gender) / во (For the male gender) is added for the dual number:

дјомво (Two houses), кајтва (Two cats)

Only animate objects can be declined by gender. The gender is determined by the sex (boy / girl).

The neuter gender indicates uncertainty or is purely a name (not a boy or a girl, but just a person)

Gender declension of the word Јале (Person)

	Higher masculine gender	**Middle gender**	Higher feminine gender
A word (with an article)	Лоі Јало	Ле јале	Лоіј јала
Translation	Man (as a being)	Man	Women

This is how all animate nouns are declined: Лоі јўндо, ле јўнде, лоіј јўнда (dog); Лоі кајто, Ле кајте, Лоіј кајта (cat).

Welyano Noun Declension (First Declension)

The name of the case in Welyano	**Application**	**Ending (Masculine gender)**	**Ending (Feminine gender)**	**Ending (Middle gender)**	**Postfix**	**Example (дјомо)**
М-пе	when a person or an object is referred to as performing an action	о / —	а / й / і	е / —	—	дјомо
Фөрӑд-пе	1) when it comes to a part of something 2) If you want to say that something is not there (used with the verb "најн")	а	й	о	—	Најн дјома
	1) When you need to specify the addressee or the indirect					

Р̆-пе	object of the action) 2) In the meaning of the reason or motive	о / —	а / ӥ / і	е / —	р̆	дјомор̆
Аккјузато-пе	When you need to point to a direct object action	ŏ / й			—	Дјомŏ / дјомй
Т-пе	when you need to specify the tool or means of performing an action	о / —	а / ӥ / і	е / —	т	дјомот
Д-пе	Expresses an additional subject	о / —	а / ӥ / і	е / —	д	дјомод
С-пе	When you need to identify the subject of discussion, reflection, or storytelling	о / —	а / ӥ / і	е / —	с	дјомос
Фаічо-пе	When it is necessary to indicate the location of the object	õ	ã / ӥ	ẽ	—	дјомõ
Аваір̆чојо-пе	1) When you need to specify where an object is moving to or from 2) When you need to specify the start time of this action. 3) When you	õj	ãj / ӥj	ẽj	—	дјомõj

	need to specify the end time of this action					
Н-пе	1) When you need to specify the affiliation	о / —	а / й / і	е	н	дејмон (Exception)

In the accusative case, the noun takes the ending of the verb in the infinitive.

If the verb's infinitive ends in "ŏ", the noun will end in "ŏ" in the accusative case. If the verb's infinitive ends in "й", the noun will end in "й" in the accusative case.

For example: иі лајдй дјомй (I love the house.) — The initial form of the verb "лајдй" is "лајдй", with an ending of "й", so the noun will have an ending of "й".

(Verb conjugation watch below)

Case mixing (Additional (optional) grammatical categories)

The case of the main word in a phrase (for example, a noun) is "passed on" to all words that depend on it (adjectives, pronouns). This helps you see which word they belong to.

However, this does not work for all pairs of cases. Cases are divided into two groups:

Case groups

Weak cases (Group 1)	Strong cases (Group 2)
Nominative (М-пе), partitive (Фөрӑд-пе), Accusative (Аккјӯзато-пе), locative (Фаічо-пе), ablative (Аваірӑчојо-пе)	Dative (Р̆-пе), Instrumental (Т-пе), Comitative (Д-пе), prepositional (С-пе), Possessive (Н-пе)

Mixing rule:

1. A case from Group 2 can be superimposed on a word that already has a case meaning (from both Group 1 and Group 2).

2. A case from Group 1 can only be superimposed on a word that already has a case meaning from Group 2.

Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause can be formed in any of these ways:

1) A subordinate clause begins with a conjunction (which may be omitted) and ends with the word "те" which indicates only the grammatical property of the clause.

2) First, a connecting word is used, followed by a preposition and a subordinate clause.

Changing the word "те"

Case	Word	Example

Nominative	те	Ии ejc, вӣллӣ луi jало, те лajдӣ тӣ. (I, who am a good person, love you)
partitive	та	Хӣ хъыс чекӧ торҍта ejc, вӣлл чоколадӑ, та. (He cut a piece of cake, which was chocolate)
Dative	терҍ	Ии ӣ ejзӧ фўрҍтўр ejc, õа-вӣллўжын иj, терҍ. (I am doing this for you, whom I love very much.)
Accusative	тӧ / тӣ	Ии лajдӣ елi ejc, javӣн чоколадӑ торҍт, тӣ. (I love what is a chocolate cake)
Instrumental	тет	Тў ўнс апот ejc, вӣлл õа-мщӑ, тет ejзӧ. (You did it with a hammer, which was very powerful)
Comitative	тед	Иj мӣт хӣд ejc, вӣлл дojктолато, тед тӧ цум парҟõj. (I went with him, who was a doctor, to the park)
prepositional	тес	Jи ўллӣ бӣ j матёмицас ejc, õа-harдӑ, тес. (I can solve math, which is very difficult)
locative	тё	Ии тӧ цу парҟõ ejc, ajнрҍовӣпӑ ijм дjомõ, тё. (I walk in the park, which is not far from my house)
ablative	тёj	Ии тӧ цум парҟõj ejc, ajнрҍовӣпӑ ijм дjомõ, тёj (I am going to the park, which is not far from my house.)
Possessive	тен	Ojo дjоман ejc, бё авҍсвӣллӑ, тен
destinatif	тje	Ии ӣ ejзӧ фўрҍ, тў лajдӣ иiй, тje (I did it so that you would love me)

It is also possible that a subordinate clause can be inside another subordinate clause: Хӣ хъыс елi ejc, вӣлӣ чеко торҍта ejc, вӣлл чоколадӑ, та, тӧ (He cut off what was a piece of cake that was chocolate)

Adjective

Mandatory grammar

1) An adjective can be used as a verb or as a noun. If an adjective is used as a verb, it always ends with "ӑ".

Optional grammar

`Adjectives in the form of nouns`

1)

Conjugation of adjectives by persons

person	Particle	The transcript	Example
The infinitive	быӈ̃	bɨɲ	Быӈ̃луi (Good)
The first person	Бӣ	bʲi	бӣ луi (I'm good)
The second person	бў	bʲʉ	Бў луi (You're good)
The third person	Бё	bʲe	бё луi (

Usually, the person of the verb is used in a one-member sentence. It is not necessary to conjugate adjectives by person, and the particle "byñ" may simply be omitted.

2)

Tenses of adjectives (postfixes)

	past	Present	Future
Simple	н		jy
completed	нс	с	jyc
intermittent	н + The "л" suffix	The "л" suffix	jy + The "л" suffix
Started	н + the prefix rẽ	the prefix rẽ	jy + the prefix rẽ

`Adjectives in the form of nouns`

1) The postfix "з" is used to form the plural.

2) The postfix "a" is used to specify the feminine form.

Naming

Naming is a part of speech that is exactly similar to a noun and has the same ending. It denotes a second name for an object. Naming always depends on a noun.

Verbs

Welyano conjugation of verbs by persons

the conjugation	The infinitive	Адјам-ле (Ending or particle of the 1-st person)	Дјев-ле(Ending or particle of the 2-nd person)	Троја-ле (Ending or particle of the 3-rd person)
the first conjugation (ending)	ŏ / й	й	ў	ĕ / — (Any)
the second conjugation (particle)	дõ	дй	дў	дẽ

3) In the infinitive form of the verb, the particle is placed before the verb. If the verb is in any person, the particle is placed after the verb.

4) ÿa is the ending of verbs of the second conjugation

Irregular verbs"

Translation	The infinitive	The first person	The second person	The third person
Can	кјанŏ	кјан	Кјанў	кјан

Walk	тӧ	тӧ	тӧ	тӧ
go	гӧ	гӧ	гӧ	гӧ
To do	ӧ	й	ӳ	ӗ

Negation of verbs, adverbs, and adjectives

The prefix "ajн" is used for negation. It is written together.

Example: ajнлуі (It's not good)

conjugation of the verb вӥллӥ (to be)

the first person	the second person	the third person
вӥллӥ	вӥллӳ	вӥлл

The verb вӥллӥ can be contracted in the same way as in English (I'm):

Declension of the abbreviated form of the verb вӥллӥ (to be)

	the first person	the second person	the third person
Reduction	'ллӥ	'ллӳ	'лл
example	Иі'ллӥ (I'm)	Тӳ'ллӳ (you are)	Ејз'лл (This is)

verbs tenses and aspects welyano:

Verb tenses and aspects (postfixes)

	past	Present	Future
Simple	н		jy
completed	нс	с	jyc
intermittent	(the suffix л) +н	(the suffix л)	(the suffix л) + jy
Started	(the prefix гӗ) + н	(the prefix гӗ)	(the prefix гӗ) + jy

The person inversion of verbs

General definition

The person inversion of verbs is a grammatical phenomenon in which the logical relations between the participants of the situation (agent and patient) are expressed not by a direct, but by an inverted case and agreement scheme to encode special pragmatic or sociolinguistic meanings.

Predicate types

Predicate types

Predicate type	Scheme	Example
A simple verb predicate	One verb	Иі лајдй тй (I love you)
Compound verb predicate	Auxiliary verb + verb (with the -л postfix)	Иі кјан ӧл ејзӧ (I can do it)

Compound clausal predicate	Auxiliary verb + subordinate clause + те	Хй хъыс чекӧ торҍта ejc, вӥлл чоколадӑ, та. (He cut a piece of cake, which was chocolate)

Articles

Simple articles of nouns

gender	The article
Masculine gender	Лã
Feminine gender	Лӥi
Middle gender	Ле
Higher Masculine gender	Лоi
Higher Feminine gender	Лоij

Simple articles can only indicate gender. They have no concept of definiteness or indefiniteness. They are like themselves

Negative articles of nouns

gender	The article
Masculine gender	Наj
Feminine gender	Нӥij
Middle gender	Нej
Higher Masculine gender	Нoi
Higher Feminine gender	Нoij

Negative articles create a negative. They indicate that there is no such item in the given context.

The difference between "најн" and the negative article

најн	Negative article
After it, the noun is put in the genitive case.	It is a regular article, and the noun is in its regular form.
Example: најн дjома (It is no home)	Example: нej дjомо (Not a house)
It can be used on its own as a denial.	It can be used on its own as a small "not".

prepositions

In the Welyano language, spatial and temporal relations are usually expressed by prepositions. Each preposition has three fixed forms.

Paradigm of prepositions in the Welyano language

The name of the preposition form in Welyano	what does it mean	The case of the noun after this preposition	How it forms	Examples
йнив-пе	this indicates that the action takes place in the place indicated by the preposition	locative	The original form	Ии гӧ йн дјомӧ - я хожу по дому; I walk around the house.
ймив-пе	It means that the action is directed to the place where the preposition is directed.	Elative	If there is a letter "н", then it is replaced with "м". If there is no such letter, then the letter "н" is placed at the end of the preposition	Ии гӧ йм дјомӧ̄j - Я направляюсь в дом; I'm heading into the house.
йнсив-пе	This means that the action is sent to the place where the preposition is directed.	Elative	The ending "нс" is added. If the preposition already ends with an "н", then the ending "с" is simply added	Ии гӧ йнс дјомӧj - Я отправляюсь из дома; I'm leaving home.

These are the forms of prepositions, not another declension of nouns. I.e. the preposition itself changes. It is worth considering that in addition to the preposition, the noun also changes (usually it is the locative or source cases).

All prepositions with 3 forms

йнив-пе	ймив-пе	йнсив-пе	Translation	When exactly is it applied	Example
йн	йм	йнс	In	In a house, in a box, in a closed space	1) Ии тӧ йн дјомӧ (I walk around the house.) 2) Ии тӧ йм дјомӧj (I'm going inside.) 3) Ии тӧ йнс дјомӧj (I'm coming from home.)
					1) Ии гӧ ӑвӑ̆ӑвӑ̆лоjантӧ (I'm driving in the car)

ãв̆	ãв̆н	ãв̆нс	In / to	In the apartment, transport	2) Ии тŏ ãв̆н ãв̆лojанто (I'm going to the car) 3) Ии тŏ ãв̆нс ãв̆лojанто (I'm getting out of the car)
цу	Цун / цум (Both valid)	Цунс	In / at	In institutions, shops, commercial buildings, factories, outdoor spaces, sports complexes, and kiosks	1) Ии'ллй цу бujхẽтõ (I'm in the buffet) 2) Ии гŏ цум бujхỹтõj (I'm going to the buffet) (You can say "Ии гŏ цун бujхẽтõj") 3) Ии гŏ цунс бujхẽтõj (I'm coming from the buffet)
Өн	Өм	Өнс	On	It is used in all cases where something happens on something	1) Ии'ллй өн лỹjшõ (I'm on the stairs) 2) Ии гŏ өм лỹjшõj (I'm leaving the stairs) 3) Ии гŏ өм лỹjшõj (I'm going to the stairs)
jỹг	Jỹгн	Jỹгнс / jỹгс (Both valid)	Under	It is used in all cases where something happens under something else.	1) Ии'ллй jỹг бajтõ (I'm under the bed) 2) Ии гŏ jỹгн бajтõj (I'm going under the bed) 3) Ии гŏ jỹгс бajтõj (I'm coming out from under the bed)
а	ан	анс			

Scientific grammar

Welyano Noun Declension (second Declension)

case	Ending (Masculine gender)	Ending (Feminine gender)	Ending (Middle gender)	Postfix	Example (мајнус)
Nominative	ус	йас	ас	—	мајнус
partitive	усс	йсс	асс	—	мајнусс

Dative	урў	йрў	арў	—	мајнурў
Accusative	ўс / йс	ўс / йс	ўс / йс	—	мајнйс
Instrumental	ут	йат	ат	—	мајнут
Comitative	уд	йад	ад	—	мајнуд
benefactive	усс	йсс	асс	—	мајнусс
locative	ўci	йãci	ãci	—	мајнўci
Elative	ўj	йãj	ãj	—	мајнўj
Possessive	ун	йан	ан	—	мајнун

This declension of nouns is used only in scientific activities. In everyday communication, only the first declension is used.

The quantum section of scientific Grammar

Quantum grammatical syntax

Name of the structure	syntax	Meaning / scientific classification
The framework of expected reality	Ал{....}те	regulatory approval. Expresses a state that corresponds to a norm, standard, rule, schedule, or object function
The frame of probable reality	Аф{....}те	Epistemic modality of probability. Expresses the speaker's assumption based on indirect evidence or logical deduction
The Logical Collapse operator	Ал	Evidentiality of logical inference. Indicates that the information is the result of logical reasoning rather than direct observation.
Destination location	Ал{....[the locative]}те	An indication of a place determined by the function or purpose of an object, rather than its physical position at the time of speaking.
The determinative of the observed fact	-авў-	Direct evidentiality. Marks a statement as based on the speaker's direct sensory experience (most often visual).
Super position suffix	-екв-	Grammaticalized epistemic uncertainty. Indicates the fundamental uncertainty or multiplicity of possible states of an object before verification

Syntax

in welyano, the word order is free, but it is usually "subject + predicate + object". For example: Иі вӣллй йн дјомо̃ — я дома / I'm at home, wher: Иі — I; вӣллй — Be (1st person); йн — at, дјомо̃ — house (Local case).

For a question without a question word, you can use the following word order: predicate + subject + object. For example: вӣлл ејз луі? - это хорошо? / Is it good?, wher: вӣлл - the verb to be (in the third person); ејз - It / this; луі - good. !!!It is important to remember that the order of words does not affect the question or statement. Only the intonation and the "?" mark have an effect.

Word formation

Word formation occurs according to this formula:

[Space prefix] + [The root of the underlying value] + [Additional value suffix] + [The ending is an indicator of the grammar class] + [Postfix grammar changes]

For example: йнавӣпдјомо — чердак (йн — в нутри; авӣп — верх; дјом — дом; о — окончание мужского рода)

Lexicon

Dictionary designations:

"Н" — Incorrectly inclined words

"О" — Non-declonable verbs

Welyano personal pronouns

person	**Masculine gender**	**Feminine gender**	**Middle gender**	**Higher feminine gender (Informal)**	**Higher feminine gender (formal)**	**Higher masculine gender (Informal)**	**Higher masculine gender (formal)**
First person	Иі	Иі	Иі	Иі	Ий	Иі	Ји
second gender	Тӯ	Тӯа	Тӯ	Тӯа	Вӯа	Тӯ	Вӯ
Third person	Ат	Ит	Ет	Шй	Шй	Хй	Хй

Possessive pronouns

Person	**Masculine gender**	**Feminine gender**	**Middle gender**	**Higher feminine gender (informal)**	**Higher feminine gender (formal)**	**Higher masculine gender (informal)**	**Higher masculine gender (formal)**
first person	Иім	Иім	Иім	Иім	Ийм	Иім	Јим

second person	Тӯм	Тӯам	Тӯм	Тӯам	Вӯам	Тӯм	Вӯм
third person	Атм	Итм	Етм	шӣм	Шӣм	Хӣм	Хӣм

In the Welyano language, spatial and temporal relations are usually expressed by prepositions. Each preposition has three fixed forms.

Greetings in the Welyano language

The Welyano word	Перевод на русский	English translation	Addition
Вејл	Привет	Hi	
Вејл-барӄајво	Здравствуйте	Hello	
Вејл-барӄајво а тала	Здравствуйте / рад встречи / слава такой хорошей встречи	Hello / glad to meet you / thank you for such a good meeting	The most polite form of meeting
Правӣ кајво а тала	Правда хорошая встреча	Really a good meeting	Answer to "Вејл-барӄајво а тала"
Ејс велјанто?	Как дела?	How are you?	
Иім / Ијм / Јим луі.	У меня хорошо	I'm fine	
Ај тӯ(а)	А ты?	And you?	
Ејс тӯ(а) са'пелі?	Как тебя зовут?	what's your name?	
Мӣ са'пелі	Меня зовут	My name is	
р̆ӓнс тӯ'ллӯ?	Откуда ты?	Where are you from?	
Ај / Ји / Иі'ллӣ р̆ӓнс	Я из	I'm from	

A word in the Welyano language [Transcript on MFA] — A word in the russian language, a word in the English language

а — "в нутри", абстрактное значение, время; "in" Abstract meaning, time

А фјакт на самом деле / по факту; Actually / in fact

а р̆овӈ ејзӧ̆ гӧ̆ — затягивать путешествие / долго идти; Prolonging the journey / taking a long walk

а р̆овӈ .... вӣллӧ̆ — затягивать ....; delaying

акшаjо̃тамӑ — Аксиоматический; axiomatic

аккjу́затӑ-пе — винительный падеж; Accusative case

адjам — один, one

адіў̆гӧ̆ — передвигаться; to move — "О"

Адіў̆милӧ̆ ул — отражать свет на ....; Reflect light on ....

Адіў̆н — перед; in front of

Адіў̆ӧ̆ — переделать; Remake

адіў̆шайӧ̆ лӑ̃ лецӧ̆ — изменить текс в переписке; Change the text in the conversation

адіў̆тӧ̆ — переходить; Go over — "О"

Адіў̆вйзй — пересматривать; Revise

адіў̆ленӧ̆ — поменять пол (в доме); change the floor

Аф — скорее всего, вероятно; Most likely

Афйн — глава государства, король, канцлер; king, The Chancellor

Ahрома — ахрома; Ahroma

ajo — пока; bye

Алӑ̃ — как, словно, подобно; As if, As though

аліпра́ві — равно; Equally

аліправйнӑ — равный, An equal

Аліправйнӧ̆ — равняться; Be equal

Алjав — поэтому; Therefore

алітерӈ̆н белларˇ — всего хорошего; good luck

Ам вў̆? — куда? Where to?

Ан — в (для времени); In / on (for time)

Амфрӈ̆йітун — пятница; Friday

Амӗрӈ̆йкӗ̃ — Американская нация; The American Nation

Jандекс — Яндекс; Yandex

Jандеіи — однажды; Once

анс вў̆? — откуда? From where?

арӆлйівӑjсмў̆сӧ̆ — мыть руки; Wash your hands

арӈ̆бajтун — понедельник; Monday

Ат — он (неодушевлённые предметы); he (Inanimate objects)

Аталjаӑ — счастливый; Happy

ато — состояние; Condition

Атт — Из-за; Because of

Зејзлйхі зйівс — шестьдесят семь; Sixty-seven (67)

Атекиў — призывать; Summon

Апо — молоток; A hammer

Јав — если; If

Авў̆с — конец; end

Авў̆сгў — дойти; Reach

Авў̆сиксă / иксă — горизонтальный; Horizontal

Авў̆снојн — цифра; Number

Авў̆снојнавў̆нд — бесчисленный; Countless

Авў̆сў — доделать; Finish it

Авў̆стун — суббота; Saturday

Дў авў̆свă — кончать / заканчивать; To finish

Ајз — этот; This (masculine gender)

ą.... ą..... [a ..... a .....]— во время ....., существует.....; .... happens during .....

ãв̆ — в (машине, транспорте, комнате, квартире; в предмете, который находится в другом предмете); in (a car, a vehicle, a room, an apartment; in an object that is in another object) — "Н"

ãв̆ншајдў — отправлять посылку; Send a package

ãв̆нсшадў — получать посылку; Receiving a package

ãв̆паппа — будущий отец; The future father

ãв̆вйзў — встречаться; Meet up

ãв̆залідў — быть одетым в; Be dressed in

Ãлојанто — машина; a car

ајн — не (для глаголов); not

ајнў — ничего не делать; Do nothing

Нй — ничего не делать; Do nothing

Ајў — созидать; Create

Жа — кнопка; Button

Ахў̆жынў — нажимать; Click

Ајвă̆лă — овальный; Oval

абагаїсса — багасса

абөнгў — быть за (столом); Be at the (table)

аберт̆-пе — абертный падеж; The abertative case

ах̆ — префикс, обозначающий "из"; A prefix that means "from"

ах̆ґў — выходить; Go out

Лӑакхӳл — неподвижные кости

алидјамӑ — соединённый; Connected

Алидјамӑ штајт американ (АША) — Соединённые штаты Америки (США); United States of America (USA)

Јалі — всё; All

Јаліз — все; All

алтаріӧ — соглашаться; Agree

ас — чем / как; as

ајз ест нөс?! — что за полный капут?!

Лоі алјано — бог; god

Бафлорја — абатия; Abatia

Банӗӑ — одорящий / наделяющий; endowing

ба — про; About

Лйі бавӳлӑдјома — деревня; Village

Баліӧ — находится; Is located

Бйчӧ — иметь много болячек; Have a lot of sores

бйнатӧ — выкидывать мусор; Throwing out the trash

бйннӧ — мусорить; litter

бйнт — тот, кто выбрасывает мусор; The one who throws out the trash

бйнсиінт — мусорщик; The Scavenger

бйсӧ — сливать; Merge

лӑ блөс — блин; Pancake

бон — хорошо / красиво; Good / beautiful

Боір̆ — громко; Loudly

Лӑ боірборйдумес — громкое урчание в желудке; Loud rumbling in the stomach

Бпавмӑ — деревянный; Wooden

Бурӑнӑ — снежный; Snowy

Ле бурӑнес — белый; White

Бузс — между; Between

Бајлй — или; or

Бын̆ӳлй — уметь (думать); Be able to (think)

авсвйллӑ — мёртвый; Dead

Былиӧ — находилось; (it) was

Безојнт — записи; Records

бе̃гӧ — считать; Count

бе̃haj - быстро; quickly

бје̃нӑ — добрый; kind

блӯӧ — брать; Take

Лйі Бухӣас — буфет

Вйліӑ — тощий; Skinny

Мил — свет; Light

Милӑ — цветной; Colored

ц — по; By

Лӑ пјӑно — пианино; Piano

Чао / Чау — прощай; Goodbye

Чіе̃ — четыреста; Four hundred

чӯкӧ — рубить; Chop

чуклiӧ — тратиться; Spending money

Лйі ицвӧппа — фотоаппарат; Photo camera

че̃торˇ — тоже; Too

че̃жӧ — посвящаться; To be dedicated

цоколiӧ — целовать; Kissing

цу — в (учреждении, магазине, прилавке, рынке, абстрактном помещении) "п"; in (an institution, a store, a counter, a market, an abstract room) — "н"

Камунипс — камунизм; Kamunism

цулавӈ — также; Also

Арте̃мӣj — Артемий; Artemey

Давйд / Дајвйд — Давид; David

Дјйма / дйма / дйјма — Дима; Dima

Игхорі / Јигорі / Игорі — Игорь; Igor

Сајша — Саша; Sasha

Гхрӣша / Грӣша — Гриша; Grisha

це — четыре тысячи; Four thousand

камашајӧ — переписываться в приложении; Chat in the app

кјамӧ — пользоваться приложением; Use the app

кјанӧ — уметь; can

капӧ — копать; Dig

капу́т — сломано; broken

Капутӑ — сломанный; broken

капутӧ — сломать; To break

карӑ — приятный; Pleasant

карбоневӧм — углерод; Carbon

каролӱмтун — праздник / звёздный день; Holiday / A starry day

карулйнӑ — синий; Blue

Карулес — синева; The blue

Кaj — рядом; Nearby

Лӑ крӧыквӑ — кирпич;

Кajo — после; After

кӗ — такой; Such

лйi комунаріка — Коммунарка; Kommunarka

кончак — половецкие ханы; Polovtsian Khans

лоi — артикль высшего мужского рода; The article of the highest masculine gender

Лоij — артикль высшего женского рода; The article of the highest feminine gender

Лйi — артикль женского рода; The article of the faminine gender

Лӑ — артикль мужского рода; The article of the masculine gender

Ле — артикль среднего рода; The article of the middle gender

Ла — дополнительная частица, An additional particle

Лӑ jодо — растение / жизнь; Plant / life

Лйi hoha — одеяло; Blanket

Лйi jӱгhoha — одеяло без пододеяльника; A duvet without a duvet cover

Лйi өнhoha — пододеяльник; Duvet cover

Лӑ мато — матрас; Mattress

Лӑ өнмато — наматрасник; Mattress pad

Jод — восемь; Eight

кojлӑ — округлый; Rounded

Тукӧ — стучать; Knocking

Лӑ вйн — шуруп; Screw

Лӑ вйнтас — винт; Screw

Лӑ лосо — автобус; Bus

Лосӧ — быть в автобусе; Be on the bus

Лоij лоijза — медаль; Medal

Лӑ лосо / лӑ лоjзо / лӑ ӑв̆бус — автобус; bus

Лӑ мӑмо — еда; Meal

Лоij в̆йнта / Лоі в̆йнто — зима; Winter

Ар̆мо̆ — хрустеть; Crunch

Лйі ар̆в̆а — яблоко; Apple

Лйі ар̆а — груша; Pear

Лӑ щомо — хурма; Persimmon

Лйі фjа — диван; Sofa

Дӑ цуг — поезд; Train

Конвё̆кjо — конвекция;

Лйі бjата — кровать; Bed

Лйі фофа — мешок; Bag

Лйі буба — подушка; Pillow

Щомӑ — вязкий; Viscous

Ремо̆ — грызть; Nibble

Ро̆ — рычать; Growl

Лӑ амо — кухня; Kitchen

Лйі нощі — ночь; night

Амӑ — кухонный; Kitchen (Adjective)

Лӑ аммӑмо — еда быстрого приготовления; Fast food

Лйі тајса — рука / нога; Arm / Leg

Лйі истајса — нога; leg

Лйі ав̆птајса — рука; arm

Лйі истајсер̆та — правая нога; Right leg

Лйі ав̆птајсер̆та — правая рука; right arm

Лйі истајселіта — левая рука; left leg

Лйі ав̆птајселіта — левая нога; left leg

Кojленцо̆ — обводить / чертить циркулем; Outline / Draw with compasses

Кjосто̆ — стоить / Cost

Лиі дйско́да — спор; Dispute

Ав̆де́нци — вдохновение; Innovation

крыко̆ — трескать / хрустеть; Crunch

кр̆ӗто̆ — ставить или возводить под корень; To put or erect under the root

Лӑ мыблур̆до — дульный тормаз; Muzzle brake

Кулліщентӧ — чертить; Draw

Кулiӧ — писать; Write

Лӥi крӯыквӑ — кирпич; Brick

кӗ — наверное/ скорее всего да; Probably / Most likely yes

Красногóрск — Красногорск; Krasnogorsk

Клин — клин; wedge

Лӑ кojко — колено; Knee

клубóг — победа за счёт веры; Victory at the expense of faith

Кjанӧ — уметь / мочь; can

дац — там; There

hӗho — тогда; Then

дампӧ — черпать; to scoop

дажiдi — плодородие; fertility

дажӧ — удобрять; To fertilize

дajӧ — нести; Carry

дajвӧппа — груз; Cargo

дит .... дит .... [di ... di ...] — если ...., то ....; If .... then ....

дjомат — район; District

Улуjчнет — метко; Aptly

дjомавӈнд — бездомный; Homeless

дje — двести; Two hundred

Лӥi jанjома — что-то случилось, что не предусмотрено; Something happened that wasn't supposed to happen

дӧ ахӯиӈӯа — застёгивать; To fasten

пласӧ / плысӧ / плосӧ — лежать; Lie

Блыжо — обложка; Cover

Өнбыжо — дополнительная обложка / обложка для обложки; Additional Cover / Cover art

дӧ бӗчӱа — иметь болячку; Have a sore

Чицӧ — фотографировать; Take photos

Вӗмejсӧ — мыть; Wash

Дӧ мӑвӱа — мяукать; Meow

Нajн — нет; no

дӧ моiмӱа — замокать; Lock it up

дӧ мӱа — макать; Dunking

до̃ шӱа — шить; To sew

до̃ в̆ajсӱа — пить; Drink

до̃ Ψӱа — сочинять; Compose

до̃ пӱа — извергать / выплёскивать; Erupt / Splash out

Дõ тӱа — топтаться; Stomping around

Дõ кӱа — квакать; Croak

Дзă — холодный; Cold

Долгопруда — Долгопрудный; Dolgoprudny

Дубна́ — Дубна; Dubna

Дыjда́н / дыjды́н — балбес; The idiot

Дв̆ojмоппа — стройка; Building

Дзы̃нŏ — звенеть; Ringing

де — Предлог для обозначения притяжательного падежа (2 врянт обозначения пренодлежности); Preposition for indicating the possessive case (2 variants for indicating possession)

деж / дежа / дежо — уже; Already

Иблejhŏ — довать; Blowing

ешмă — сейсмический; Seismic

Иimŏ — брать; Take

Щревӣчкӣн — черевички; Cherevichki

Фото — фото; Photo

Лечыне — лицо; Person

Фото̆ — фотографировать; Take photos

Фотодо — фотоаппарат; Photo camera

Фотат — фотограф; Photographer

лӣi фiа̃ліка — фиалка; Violet

лӣi мӣтлẵдjомо — строящийся дом; A house under construction

Мщă — мощный / сильный; Powerful / Strong

Илі'вӣкроj — звуковая ветвь; The sound branch

импӗр̆ӣипс — империализм; Imperialism

ejз — это; this

Ejс? — что?; what?

Елi — что; as

ов̆в̆ӣллŏ — омывать; To wash

ипсйнŏ — выделять; Highlight

Истă — целый; Whole

Фjакт — факт; Fact

фау — за; behind

Фjат — плохо; Badly

фйлŏ — летать; To fly

фйглăт — шут; Jester

Форъавс — вперёд; Forward

Форъавслйігŏ — идти вперёд; Go ahead

фojле — конечно; Of course

фръйі — отдых; Rest

фръjõ — поэтому; Therefore

фẽ / ерътo — право; Right

ганŏ — бежать; run

Гханă — быстрый; Fast

гjанет — бегом; Run

how to express your feelings in Welyano

Person	Explanation	example
The first person	To express your feelings, you should use the phrase "Иі гŏ адіў ...." which translates to "I'm going through ....". After such a phrase, the word (meaning a feeling) is placed in the local case.	Иі гŏ адіў пejнã (I'm going through pain)
The second person	For the second person, you can also use the phrase "Тў гŏ адіў ...." or "тў пãлў ....", which literally translates to "you have ...."	Тў гŏ адіў пejнã (Are you in pain)
The third person		

Roots derived from Slavic names

Root	-Ирйj- / -рйj-	-пẽк-	-бẽрẽгйн-	-волхыв-	-вẽдун-	-смород-
The transcript	irʲij / rʲij	pʲekʲ	bʲerʲegʲin	βolxɨβ	βʲedun	smorod
		пẽкйлŏ	Бẽрẽгйнŏ (беречь / защищать), бẽрẽгйно			

Words	рйjдуга (радуга)	(мучить), пёко (мучение)	(защита), Бёрёгйнат (хранение), бёрёгйнат(о)/(а) (защитник)	Вёдунŏ (ведать)	Смородо (стычка)
Designation					
Origin	The Old Slavic name for Paradise is "Iriy"	The kingdom of Pekelsok, taken from Slavic mythology	The spirit of Bereginya from Slavic mythology	The word "vedun" refers to a person who was believed to have special abilities for priesthood, magic, healing, and divination.	According to Slavic mythology, the Smorodina River is a bridge between two worlds.

Some of the main roots

	јаві	**наві**	**славі**	**праві**
The transcript	Jaβʲ	naβʲ	slaβʲ	praβʲ
Designation	to be	Other / Mysterious / Unknown	Glory	Governance / Equality / Laws / Rights
Words	Јавйнŏ (являться); Јалíјаві (сбор)	Ајнавйнй (ненавидеть) Навõдо (тайна / потусторонний мир)	Славйнŏ (славить)	Правйнŏ (править); Јаліправйнă (равный)
Origin	The World of Slavic Mythology: "явь"	The world of Slovene mythology: "Навь"	The world of Slovene mythology: "славь"	The world of Slovene mythology: "правь"

Affixes

Affix	Meaning	Example
йм-	in- / into- (prefix, indicates motion into a building)	Ймгӧ (Enter)
йнс-	ex- / out- (prefix, indicates motion out from inside)	йнсгӧ (Go out)
йн-	in- / intra- (prefix, indicates something internal, inside)	йнворто (The context)
ах̆-	ex-/out- (prefix, indicates 'out from' & other meanings)	Ах̆р̆ин̆ (To fasten)
-ене-	Interfix indicating a mixed meaning with a family	Ленејда (Kinship)
-йц-	Suffix indicating the name of a school subject	Метӗмйца (Mathematics), хймйца (Chemistry)
-од-	Indicates the house / building associated with this item	Јўндодо (Bootka), шајодо (Mail)
-ат-	1) Indicates nationality/ethnicity 2) Indicates links to a language or country 3) The place where this item should be located	Россйјат (Russian), дојчат (German), велјанат (Welyanmen), јундат (A place for a dog), куллӑт (Pencil case)
йц	Means the name of school subjects	hймйца (Chemistry), hйсторйца (History)

Profession suffixes

The suffix for the male	A suffix for the feminine gender	Meaning	Words
-йт-	-йц-	A suffix indicating that the profession is focused on building / constructing	дјомйто / дјомйца (builder);
-лат-	-лац-	Belonging to a field or area of knowledge or space	Кјосмолато / кјосмолаца (cosmonaut); Дојктолато / дојктолаца (Doctor)
			палйјо / Палйјца (student);

-ӣj-	-ӣjц-	Someone who is studying this field / A student at school	плыклантӣjo / плыклантӣjца (Language learners)
-oj-	-ojц-	Someone who is studying professionally at an institute / in a preparatory course / in an internship	Доктojo / доктojцo (intern)

Numbers

Number (symbol)	Name of the number
1	адjам
2	дjев
3	Троjа
4	чiӧт
5	фjаті
6	зejзс
7	зӣiвс
8	Jод
9	нojн
10	вфөн
11	jатівфөн
12	дівавфөн
13	трӣвфөн
14	чiӧтвфөн

The second group of numbers 1, 2, and 3 is used in numbers greater than 10.

1	2	3
jаті	діва	трӣ

1) The second group of numbers is those numbers that are units in numbers greater than 9.

2) Formula for creating numbers from 10 to 19 inclusive: [Unit] + [Dozens]

All these words mean "yes": ja, je, jo, jи

All these words mean "no": најн, нејн, нйјн, ноін, ноійн, нај, нej, нйj, ноі, нөі, ноij, нөij

Countries in the Valencian language are translated in the same way as in their native language

Sample sentences

A sentence in Velyansky — [transcript] — translation into Russian — translation into English

Мй са'пелі Артёмйj — [mʲi sapɛlʲ artʲɛmʲij] — меня зовут Артемий — My name is Artemiy

Тўа'ллў бон — [tʲualʷu bon] — ты красивая — You're beautiful

Ејз'ллн аб луі — [ejzl ab luː] — это было бы хорошо; That would be good

Ејз'лл луі! — [ejzl luː] — это хорошо! — That's good!

Ий лецй тўр̆шojў [ij letsĭʷi tʲʁʁ ʃojў̆ʷo] — я пишу тебе письмо — I'm writing you a letter

фўр̆ejзор̆алі авў̆ў [фʲʁʁ ɛjzoːe̯ alʲ aʊsў̆ʷo] — на этом всё закончится; That's the end of it.

Гёгй цум бусjхётõj [gʲeˈgʲi tsum bujˈмʲetʲөj] — пошли в буфет

Example text

Тејксто 1 (text 1):

А: Вејл! Мй са'пелі дйма. Аj тў?

Б: Вејл! Мй сп'пелі Сајша! Ејз'лл луі вйзоппа. Рăнс вўj тў?

А: Ејз'лл луі вйзоппа! Ий'ллй рăнс эспаніă. Аj тў?

Б: Ий вйллй рăнс АША.

Тејксто 2 (text 2):

Россйја бё моір̆ест лăндш ах̆аліс. Россйjан фёдёраца вйлл 34 jар̆е. Шйм планjумо'лл ≈17 125 191 км'кв̆атим. Ле штojл Россйjан вйлл Москва. З окёенос оввйллз Россйjă, ејз'лл{Атлантикос, с —лёдлвйтос бај Тйхо}те.

Тейксто 3 (text 3):

New Year's Rhyme:

Вӗйнто дзӑ, Вӗйнто дзӑ

Иіз ам Нейӑ Јарӑа гӗгӧјӳ

Авйдо Моірӧо гӗтӧјӳ

Вӗйнто дзӑ, Вӗйнто дзӑ

The transcript:

ˈwintə dzăʷa ˈwintə dzăʷa

ˈiːz əm ˈnajăʷa ˈjaʁə ˈgʲegŏʷojʉ

əˈβʲidə ˈmoːʁə ˈgʲetŏʷojʉ

ˈwintə dzăʷa ˈwintə dzăʷa

Translation into Russian:

Зима холодная, Зима холодная

Мы начнём праздновать Новый год

И дед Мороз придёт

Зима холодная, Зима холодная

Тейксто 4 (text 4) (Proverb):

Кйјо кйјот, ај вӗйлл' тӳ палйјот [ˈkʲijo ˈkʲijet aj wʲill tʲʉ peɫʲijɐt] — кем бы ты не был, всегда будешь учеником

Historical facts, the origin of words, and explanations of how it happened

The name "велјано" comes from the name "vəl̈ianə" [βejljano] (the first and oldest version of the language).

The name "vəl̈ianə" was chosen for a reason. The prefix "vəjл" means approach, and the word "ä" [ja] in old Weylyano (vəljänə) meant the word "I" and the ending "o".

The principle of creating a language

Why did I choose these rules?

The rules in short	What is this rule for?	Why won't this interfere with communication?	An example of another natural language
		This is because the main semantic load is carried by	

		consonants and stressed vowels. Unstressed vowels are redundant and do not carry significant meaning. This is similar to the natural phenomenon in many living languages (such as Russian or English), where vowel reduction is common and does not hinder comprehension. The exact meaning is inferred from the context, the consonant framework, and the clear pronunciation of stressed and specially marked (JIV/VIV) vowels.	
Imprecise pronunciation of vowels in unstressed positions	This rule gives a person freedom. For example, the sound "o" can be pronounced as "a" or "ə"		In Russian, when a vowel is unstressed, it is not pronounced clearly (for example, "собака" is pronounced as "sɐbakə")
Reading rule for the letter "p̆"	This rule came out of my not-so-conscious mind. When I speak the language, I "accidentally" follow this rule. So I realized that it must be for the convenience of pronunciation	Because the pronunciation of [p] is strictly predictable by context. The listener can always determine which allophone [ɹ], [ʁ/ʁ], or [ːe̯] should be pronounced based on the surrounding letters and position in the word. This creates a natural variety in speech without compromising comprehension.	The German "r" is pronounced differently: ʁ, e̯, depending on the position
Softening of consonants and vocalization of vowels (ă^{w}a, ŏ^{w}o ....)	Grammatical marking: ВЙВ diacritics (ă, ŏ, ў) serve as a reliable phonetic marker, signaling that the word is likely to be a verb or in the accusative case. This simplifies the analysis of speech flow.		

Words from the author

What Did I Mean by «Polyfunclang»?

Polyfunclang is an artificial language designed for international communication. It combines a rich yet accessible grammar with a practical structure suited to everyday dialogue. Its key features include:

- clear syntax,

- regular morphology,

- neutral vocabulary.

At the same time, Polyfunclang incorporates specialized grammatical subsystems (such as «quantum grammar»). These are intended for use in the exact sciences, enabling the precise encoding of complex scientific concepts. However, they are not used in everyday speech. This duality allows Polyfunclang to balance accessibility for general communication with the potential for specialized discourse.

A Brief History of the Language

The idea of creating my own language first emerged when I was very young — in 2017, at the age of seven. Back then, I and a friend experimented with inventing words, but the project was soon forgotten.

The Welyano language proper began in 2023, when I was thirteen. Inspired by various natural languages, I revisited the earlier idea and started developing a conlang in earnest.

Welyano's lineage can be traced through several stages:

- Old Weylyano →

- Weylyano →

- Old Welyano.

These are all constructed languages (conlangs) that I may share in the future. This evolutionary model mirrors the development of natural languages — for instance, how Russian descends from Old Slavic.

The Structure of Welyano Grammar

Welyano grammar is divided into two main branches:

1. Spoken grammar — used for everyday communication.

2. Scientific grammar — subdivided into domains such as:

  - mathematical,

  - quantum-physical,

  - biological,

  and others.

Scientific grammar enables more precise expression of ideas within specific fields of knowledge.

Development and Outreach

I first shared the Welyano language via a video on YouTube in early summer. Although viewership was low at first, it was meaningful to see people engaging with the language. Later, I began posting content on TikTok, where I quickly found a supportive community.

On November 24–25, 2025, Welyano made its first appearance on a dedicated web page.

My Goals

My primary aim is to develop Welyano as fully as possible and ensure it brings value to its users. Currently, the language is in the publication phase; soon, all its rules will be systematically documented here.

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- my family and friends,

- my teachers and tutors (who have broadened my knowledge of Russian and beyond),

- the authors of many inspiring books — especially «Language Construction: From Esperanto to Dothraki»,

- and everyone who has shown support on social media.

Thank you

An explanation of why I chose these rules

Useful links to explore

Дзен (Вэльянский язык)

VK community

Telegram channel (Welyano language)

Install the Welyano language in your TG (not completed)

Bot is a teacher of the Welyano language (only recently developed)

Old welyano

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breezewiki

BreezeWiki source code

Documentation and more information

Chat / Bug reports / Feature requests

This unofficial instance is based off the BreezeWiki source code, but is not controlled by the code developer.

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